NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

## Vol. XLII.. No.13,037.

## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

ACTIVITY AT MANY POINTS. ARABI PACHA'S FORCES FORTIFYING THEMSELVES-TURKISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO EGYPT-THE

BRITISH RESERVES CALLED OUT. The forces of Arabi Pacha are fortifying themselves strongly at Ramleh, Aboukir and Rosetta. It is not thought that the Egyptians will attack the Euglish. Arabi Facha has gone to Cairo. It is aunounced that Turkish troops will be sent to Egypt, but the Porte hopes that a peaceful solution of the difficulties can be effected. The French Senate bas agreed to a credit for an expedition to protect the Suez Canal. A message from the Queen was received in Parliament yesterday announcing the calling out of the reserves. Active war preparations in England continue.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA. LONDON, July 26.-The Daily News has the fol-

lowing dispatch from Alexandria: Trasiworthy accounts state that Arabi Pacha's cavalry are well armed. workshops at Cairo are fulls employed. Arabi has imprisoned several sheikhsand Bedomins for refusing to obey him, Eighty Bedomins were killed during the skirmish at Kafr-sl-Dwar. Two Arabs have been that by native soldiers by order of the Native Tribunal; one for shooting an English marine, and the other for arson.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Vienna kays: Telegrams from Egypt announce that an Arab paper named El Jehad, or The Holy War, has appeared at Tantah.

The Times's dispatch from Alexandria says: "The apartments of the brother of the Khedive at the Ramleh Palace were broken into and trunks were breken open and loofed by English troops. The general behavior of the Briosh engbles me to chronicle this as a singular exception to the good conduct of the troops."

ALEXANDEIA, July 25.—The Kuedive has ap pointed Omer Lufti, formerly Governor of Alexandia, Minister of War and Marine. The Ministry are preparing another proclamation ordering the scople ot to obey Arabi Pacha. An employe of the Palace has gone to Knfr-el-Dwar with the decree dismissing Arabi from the Ministry. The Khedive has dispatched a vessel to Port Said to bring Cherif Pacha hither. The Moniteur Egyp ties has reappeared here with the heading "The Official Journal of the Government of the Khediye. It contains a proclamation dismissing Arabi Pacha from the Munistre.

from the Munistre.

The British troopship Malabar and the men-of-war Orion and organet have left here for Port Said.

Advices from that place report that the Governor of Ismailia has fled to Arabi Pacha's lines.

ARABI PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

LONDON, July 25 .- A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Alexandria says: "The military authorities are of opinion that Arabi Pacha will not attack the British. He is, however strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning his men, many of them without uniform and driven like slaves, were seen working on the intrenchments. The British experience great difficulty in moving guns, without which it is im possible to assume the offensive, to Kamleh Directly a sufficient number of heavy guns are placed in position an attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi Pacha without exposing the troops. Gunners and guns from the fleet are going to the front. The British in front of Ramels are being reinforced by two sine-pounder guns and two Gatling guns. Arabi Pacha has gone

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The outposts of Arabi ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The outposts of Arabi Pacha have retired about 17000 yards, and the British have advanced about 500 yards. There appeared this afternoon to be some disturbance inside of Arabi's intrenehments. An officer who described from Arabi teports that the rebels, under the protection of a flug of truce, are pushing forward the construction of fortheations two miles from Aboukir, ite also states that formidable preparations are being made around Rosetta.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRES. ALEXANDRIA, July 25 .- The Inspector of the Cadastre at Tantah, speaking of the massacres there, says: "I saw women carrying arms and legs. Venezuela, of one of the assassins of Lord Frederick tied to hinderens, of massacred Europeans. The Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. tied to bindgeons, of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedomn Sheikh, with twenty Bedouins, saved the inhabit tants of the Jewish quarter, and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party. The mob from Alexandria murdered three employes of the Cadastre and their families, and burnt their bodies with petroleum. The three men defended themselves bravely against their assailants, many of whom they killed, antil the mob broke in at the back of the house and killed them. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of the victures to the tail of a deg. covered them with petrolenn and set them on fire, amidst cries of joy from the women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two Sheikhs arrived and dispersed the rioters." themselves bravely against their assailants, many

TRYING TO WIN OVER THE REBELS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25 .- Ali Moubarak Pacha advises the Khedive to offer terms to rebels in order to detach them from Arabi Pacha. lie suggests that the Khedive issue a proclamation promising full pardon, with retention of rank and privileges, to all officials, military and civil, and to Egyptians generally, who within a given time tender their allegiance to the Knedive, and warning them that if they do not submit before the expiration of the time stated they will be treated as rebels, Arabi Pacha and members of the rebel Government to be excepted by name from the amnesty, together with all persons convicted of baving taken part in any massacre or in any act of olunder or incenduarism. The advice of All Morbarak Pasha is supported by the majority of the Eg prian entourage of the Khedive, whose chief anxiety is to save their property and families.

TURKISH TROOPS TO GO TO EGYPT. LONDON, July 25 .- A dispatch to The St. Jam Gazette from Constantinople states that the Porte

has decided to send troops to Egypt. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25,-The conditions of the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt will be dis cussed by the Conference on Wednesday. The Porte hopes to obtain favorable terms, which may

lead to a prompt and peaceable solution of the Fryptian question.

Dervisch Pacha has been intrusted with the organization of the expedition to Egypt. A commissivat was constituted to-day. The Ottoman corvette Akkia has arrived at Port Said.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, July 25.-The Marquis of Hartington Secretary of State for India, stated in Parliament last evening that the number of troops to be ordered to Egypt from India is between 7,000 and 10,000

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Speaker read a message from the Queen aunouncing the calling out of the reserves in consequence of th troubles in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone moved that the

me-sage be considered to-morrow. Debate was resumed on the motion for a vote of credit for the force for Egypt.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Khedive had the support of the most respectable part of the native population. The Government desired, after relieving the people of Arabi Pacha's tyranny, to leave them to manage their own affairs. The highest military authorities thought that a three months' vote, which was the time the sum now asked for was expected to last, would be sufficient.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson violently condemned the

Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, declared that the Government made it a cardinal principle, so far as was possible, to maintain the French alliance. He said that Arabi Pacha had assured the British representative in Egypt that there would be no danger consequent on the arrival of the English fleet at Alexandria. Mr. Cham-

THE FRENCH CREDIT AGREED TO. Paris, July 25.—The Senate to-day discussed the motion for a credit for the protection of the Suez Canal. M. de Freyeinet said that it was necessary to maintain the English alliance. The Conference would probably not result in the issue of a mandate to any Power, but its deliberations would serve to explain the attitude of Europe with regard to France. The credit was agreed to by a vote of 214

to 5.

LONDON, July 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Nowa at Marseilles says: "The French marines will start for Port Said on the 27th inst. A transport will follow with 600,000 litres of water. Algeria will furnish a battalion of Zonaves."

THE POLICY OF ITALY OUTLINED. LONDON, July 25 .- Relative to the invitation to Italy to cooperate in the protection of the Suez Canal, it is significant that the Diritto, of Rome which though recently disavowed by the Govern ment represents the tene of the whole Italian press, contains an article declaring that it is a matter for congratulation that Italy has not allowed herself to be dragged into this dangerous affiir; that Germany and Austria will, like Italy, allow England many and Austria will, like Italy, allow England and France to carry out their plans, but that complications will afterward arise, and then at the proper moment the central European Powers will doubtless remember Italy's loyalty to their alliance. London, July 201—The Daily News says it understands that England and France on Monday jointly invited Italy to participate in the protection of the Sucz Canal, and that it is probable that within the next twenty-four hours Italy will be invited to cooperate with Great Britain in restoring order in Egypts.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS. LONDON, July 25 .- A dispatch to The Times from Glasgow states that the Government has chartered of the Cunard Steamship Company upward of 10, 000 tons of shipping. The whole force of the Cunard Company's establishment is employed, in order to have the ships ready for sea at the earliest possible moment.

A number of men of the reserve left London this norning to join regiments which have been ordered

morning to join regiments which have been ordered to Egypt.

An order has been issued to the reserves of the Gordon Highlanders to join their colors.

LONDON, July 26.—A proclamation has been issued summoning the reserves to assemble by August 2: The proclamation further directs that all sodiers who on and after this date would otherwise be entitled to be transferred to the reserve small continue to serve until discharged.

A dispatch from Simia says: "The force for Egypt has been ordered to embark. It has been reduced to 5,000 men."

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Simia says that as reconstituted the expedition contains less intantry but more cavalry than before, the object of reconstruction being to render it as mobile as possible.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

COMMENTS ON MR. BOOTH'S ACTING. London, July 25 .- The Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Booth's performance of Bertuccio last night was followed by the audience with brenthiess interest. which culminated in all the customary signs of appre

The Standard says that up to the point where an ac emphshed actor can triumphantly reveal the master of his art, Mr. Booth is altogether excellent. Beyond this point, where that rare power with which the artist turns and holds his audience should appear, Mr. Booth

ARREST OF A PHENIX PARK MURDERER. London, July 25 .- The Foreign Office confirms the report of the arrest at Puerto Cabello,

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL SENOR SAGASTA. MADEID, July 25 .- A small box, which was ent from Granada to Senor Sagasta, the Prime Miniser, on being cautiously opened, was found to contain nitro-glycerise. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the sending of the box.

THE LATE MR. MARSH.

Rome, July 25 .- King Humbert has sent nessages of condolence to President Arthur and to the family of the late Mr. Marsh, United States Munister to The Government has given the local authorities any orders to pay funeral honors to the deceased

THE SEARCH FOR LIEUTENANT CHIPP. Tomsk, Western Siberia, July 24.—A steamer rill start for St. Petersburg to-morrow with Engineer Jeannette. Lieutenant Berry, Mr. Gilder, and anothe officer of the burned steamer Rodgers will return from Irkutsk to the Lena Delta in order to follow, during the winter, the coast as far as the frontier of European Russia, thereby completing Engineer Melville's search to Oleask.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25, 1882. The body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which was stelen from the family vault but recently recovered, was sent by railway to-day for interment in Lancashire. Herr Meiling, who was acrested for selling plans of the coast defences of Germany to the Russian Government, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The final competition for the selection of a rifle team for America took place at Hounslow to-day. The team authorities decline to publish the scores made, but they ontinue nighty satisfied with the results of the prac-The summer racing meeting at Goodwood began to

day. The race for the Goodwood Stakes (handicap) was won by Joseph Davis's four-year-old chestnut colf Fortis-sino. There were cleven starters. The United States steamship Galena has arrived at Gibraliar.

Tonosto, July 25.-Samuel Rosenbeurg, who stole 300 pairs of unmade trousers from a Newark, N. J., firm and ndeavored to get the stolen goods into Canada, was to day sentenced to six months in the Central Prison. He was taken with an apoptectic at before entering the

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Trevelyan, Chief secretary for Ireland, replying to a question, stated that O'Mahony, the suspect, had been offered his iberty on condition that he would go to America. He had been told that if he refused to accept these terms he would be expelled under the Aben Act.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TRIUMPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The British teamer Triumph arrived here this morning from Hong way of Hakedadi and Heneluin. orings 795 coolies. At Hakodadi she took on board the Chinese passengers of the wrecked steamer Mary Tatham and landed them at Honolulu. There is no disease on board.

GATHERING OF THE ORDER OF ELKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 .- The first National gathering of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Eiks was held to-day at Rocky Point, under the auspices of the Providence Lodge. The order embraces seventeen lodges in various parts of the country. The members are mainly of the dramatic profession.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Long Branch, N. J., July 25,-Mrs. M. Kronheim and Mrs. E. J. Lewis, of New-York, were thrown from a village cart in Ocean-ave. Inst even a runaway horse. Mrs. Kronheim was very sei njured about the head, but she will recover.

BROTHERS CHARGED WITH FORGERY. LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 25 .- The brothers Theren and Myron Smell were arrested near Medina

special meeting this afternoon to consider the question of the sale of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company under an order of the receiver, which takes place on Friday next. The Pennsylvania road has not had any necessity for the Indianapolis and St. Louis route since it has operated the Vandalia line-a considerably shorter road between Indianapolis and St. Louis-and it Instruct read desirable to dispose of the company's interest in the superfluors line between those points.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—At the meeting to-day of the stockbolders of the Atlanta and West Point Raifroad, L. P. Grant was elected president, Ceeli Gabbett general man. ger, and D. Weppler secretary and treasurer.

MONTHEAL, July 25.—The Atlantic and Northwestern Railway has acquired the right of way to span the River St. Lawrence above the Lacathe Rapids.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

BANGOR, Me., July 25 .- Howe, Fletcher & Wilcox's lumber storchoose at Burnham, with contents consisting of dressed headings, staves and shingles, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is between \$1,000 and \$5,000. Frames Domain, age seventeen, living at Pittsfield, was arrested on suspicion of having set the place on dire and has since confessed the crime.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 25.—A fire in the Plymouth woods is raging and has burned over a large tract. One wase is reported burned and others in danger. New-Haven, Conn., July 25 - A fire here this afternoon destroyed a brick building in Centre-at, belonging to the John W. Mansfield estate, and damaged a building in the rear, the property of the same estate. The loss is about \$30,000.

A BLOODLESS DUEL IN VIRGINIA.

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va., July 25.-Captain John A. Wise, Readjuster candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and John A. Crockett, Commonwealth's Attorney of Wythe County, came to this place on an early train this morning and fougat a duel near here with pistols. At the first round both fired at the word, without ef feet. Crockett's pistol exploded prematurely after re-loading his weapon for the second round. The second round resulted in Wise's pistol missing fire, and Crock-ett's fire boing again harmless. Crockett, who was the childenting party, expressed himself satisfied and the light terminated.

DEMOCRATS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 25 .-- Thirty members of the Democratic State Central Committee were present at the meeting of the committee this afternoon. The contest between Doyle and Matthews (Hd District of Pennsylvania) was settled by each being admitted and given a half vote. Candidates Black, Africa and Elbott addressed the meeting. A resolution was adopted giv-ing the chairman of the State Committee exclusive charge of the financial affairs of the campaign.

A STEAMER SUNK BUT NO LIVES LOST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The steamer Rainbow, hence for Evansville, sunk about dark this evening, while going over the fatis at Cement Mills. No lives were lost. The Rambow belonged to the Louiswille and Henderson Packet Company, and was one of the heat boats in the service. No particulars have been received in regard to the accedent.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25 .- The Democratic Convention of the XIII(b District at Lineaster to day nominated George L. Converse for Congress.

AN ELEVATED CONDUCTOR HURT.

Henry Horton, age thirty, of No. 316 West Forty-first-st., a conductor on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, fell from the platform of the car to the street at No. 116 Ninth-ave., last evening, and received severe injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

WIFE-MURDER IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25,—William H. Reed, a farmer in Gage County, on Sunday shot and instantly killed his wife, who had songar reruge from his brutality with her son-in-law.

TWO WOMEN SUPPOPATED,
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 25.—Mrs. N.
Baker and Mrs. Anderson were sufficiented in a small house which was destroyed by fire nerie this morning A two year-old child was saved by being dropped from a window.

A DESPENADO

a window.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—Crawford Morrel, on being accused of disturbing a religious meeting in Howard County and of stealing the minister's horse, deted arrest and fired at the officers. He was need on in turn and instantly killed.

MILLARD'S FAILURE AND FLIGHT.

JONESHOROUGH, Ill., July 25.—Willard's failure seems hourly a more desperate affair. It looks now as though the shortage would be \$200,000 and the assets practically nothing. The general optoion is that lie lost nothing by speculation, but that it is a case of

NOT INJURED AS REPORTED.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—The published statement that United States Railway Commissioner William H. Arnstrong had a leg broken in a railway accident is not true. His nephew, James Canfield, jumped off a train and had a leg broken. This fact probably gave rise to the story that Mr. Armstrong had been injured.

rise to the story that Mr. Armstrong may been injured.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CAIRO, fill., July 25.—The fast passenger train No. 4 on the I linnois Central Railroad ran into the rear end of a freight train, between fryington and Centralia, last might, telescoping the eabooss of the freight train and badly damaging the engine and train of No. 4. Engineer Van Paten and Weden, firenes, of No. 4, were badly Lurt. No others are reported injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A MINING DIVIDEND.

SAN FRANCISCO. July 25.—The Bulwer Mining company has declared a dividend of 10 couts per share. Company has decisred a dividend of 10 couts per share.

FUNERAL OF AN AGED VETERAN,

MIFFLINTOWN, Penn., July 25.—Thomas H. Stevenson, a solder of the War of 18:2, was buried to-day in
Chirch Hill Cemetery, Juanita County. He was in his ninety
inited year.

A COTTON MILL SOLD.

NewPort, R. I., July 25.—The banks holding the paper of the Perry totton Mill bought the mill in this morning at anction for \$87,000. The mill is in good order.

FIGHABLE MURDER AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25,—It is reported that Watts, a former mate of the ship Gatherer, who was arrested at ork, fream killed one Legan during the voyage of the littler vessel. It is ascertained that John Logan signed the shipping articles of the imperial at this port as an originary Engine resuma.

DROWNED WHILE DRIVING HIS TEAM.

COLORS N.Y. July 25,—White James Sharpley.

Concers, N. Y. July 25.—white James Sharple wholeside butte er of Culton Park, was returning become Concert its affectment also beam run away and jump con Concert its affectment. As sampley felt under the wagon at the Monawk layer. A CHALLENGE TO SULLIVAN AND WILSON.

back impself of \$2.

ADVANCE IN LUMBER PRICES.

ALBANY, Jaly 25.—The Albany immort dealers have manimously agreed to advance, on August 1, the prices are manimously agreed to advance, on August 1, the prices of sladying and reades above \$5. a 1,000 feet. This advance her below the grad-0 o shelving \$1 a 1,000 feet. This advance applies to Nichigan jany. Canada pine remains underlaged.

TOLLS RECKIVED ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, July 25.—The atmount of tolis collected on the canals for the third work in July 1882, was \$15,350 for the amount last year was \$23,72 of. The funder of four cleared during the same period this year was \$19,750, as against \$28,250 occared last year.

tons coated during the same period this year was 191,750, a against 218,960 opered last year.

EXAMINING THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 25—the commission appointed by Governor Cornell, consisting of Professor Trowbridge, of Cornell Culversity, and teering at Post, of New York, to examine into and report upon the condition and safety of the Capitol, belt a meeting to day and examined part of theoremeters.

THE YOREMITE-VANDEABILT COLLISION.

ALBANY, July 25—bresses, Brainard and Harvey, local inspectors of steam vessels, have begun an inquiry into the cause of the confision on the Hudson after between the first and the steam yand Yosemie ou the might of July 14. Bernard was the steam which years the might of July 14. Bernard was the steam yand Yosemie ou the might of July 14. Craig acting pilot on the years that were blown before the confision.

coinsion.

JEWELRY STOLEN FROM A SUMMER HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, July 25.—Kate Snehan, a serya
in the Ocean Botel, such 25.—Kate Snehan, a serya
in the Ocean Botel, was arrested to-day on suspection of in
ing stolen man nond jeweiry from Mrs. A. C. camper, of Ne
ing stolen man nond jeweiry from Mrs. A. C. camper, of Ne
ing stolen man nond jeweiry from Mrs. A suger, of Ne
ing stolen man nond jeweiry from Mrs. Sanger and was stothe matter sesses of the beat by Mrs. Sanger and was stothe matter sesses of the beat by Mrs. Sanger and was stoduring her absence from her rooms. The prisoner was in
charged for want of sufficient evidence, and at once stars
for Philadelphia, leaving her baggage behind.

berlain expressed full belief that if the fleet had not been sent to Alexandria the loss of life would have been much greater than it had been, and that the state of thruse in Egypt would be much worse than is the case at present.

The debate was adjourned.

Sir Charles Diffe, Under Secretary for the Foreign for Northcote, said that the Foreign had not accepted the essence of the note to be a proposal to send the essence of the note to be a proposal to send the essence to discuss the conditions.

In the House of Lerds this afternoon the metion to charge the expense of sending Indian from to charge the first that the form the latternoon the metion to charge the indian revenue was agreed to. Viewen the two elevated railroad companies and the stock was to be exchanged decided that when a major ity of the fold stock was to be exchanged the new Manhattan element to charge the expense of sending Indian from to charge the first point of the conference to discuss the conditions.

In the House of Lerds this afternoon the metion to charge the expense of sending Indian from the fold stock was to be exchanged decided that when a major ity of the fold stock was the exchange and the new Manhattan element to charge the fold stock was announced that this exchange had been made and the new Manhattan common stock is now placed on the list.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a rection of the report of the Conference Committee was the conditions.

The effect had the first would not exceed 6,000 men, with a small reserve. the bill into a cold perspiration, and before the vote could be taken to clinch this result they succeeded by frantic efforts in carrying a motion to adjourn. Of course their only hope now is to rally strength enough by to-morrow to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee was rejected. Should that effort fail nothing would save the bill from immediate and ignominious defeat except a reconsideration by the Senate of its own action, and even they the ultimate result would be The friends of the bill are flying hither and

thither to-night trying to drum up recruits for the struggle of to-morrow. The opponents of the bill appear to be gaining strength, and to-night they are more hopeful of success than are its friends. This sudden accession of strength by the opposition is due in a measure to a belief that the bill will be vetoed on account of its extravagance and that it will be better to kill it in Congress than to send it to the President. Men who have never before oted against a River and Harbor bill declare tonight that this one is so outrageous that they cannot support it, and express their conviction that the public sentiment is strongly against it. Chairman Page is said to be greatly discouraged Chairman Page is said to be greatly discouraged to-night, and to express little hope of saving the biil. On the other hand, Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, another member of the Commerce Committee, believes it will be carried by from 15 to 20 majority. It has been a long time indeed since the prospects of a River and Harbor bill were so precarious in Congress, but, then, never before was so extravagant a bill of the kind brought forward.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE REVIVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE C4 3 WASHINGTON, July 25.—It is becoming a serious mestion whether the matter of " personal explanations" in Congress will not soon reach a stage where it will become necessary for the House and Senate to assemble in joint session occasionally-as they do to witness the counting of the electoravotes-in order to allow Representatives and Senators to make their explanations face to face. In the course of a speech on the Smalls-Tillman contested election case last week, Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, recalled General (now Senator) M. C. Butler's part in the Hamburg massacre which occurred in Tillman's district. Mr. Miller embodied in his speech some extracts from The Charleston News and Courier and The Sentinett and Chronicle of Augusta Ga., both Democratic newspapers, sharply criticising General Butler for his part in the massacre. The day after Mr. Miller's speech appeared Senator Butler rose in his place in the Senate and denounced Miller by name as a "car of low degree," and accused him of uttering " falsehoods" etc. Sanator Butler's remarks were very short, the report of them filling less than a column of The Record, but he was careful to have them ent out of the routine report and transferred to the first page of The Record where they occupy the most con spicuous place in that issue. Senator Butler was evidently anxious that as many people as possible should read his opinion of Mr. Miller.

When the gentleman essayed to reply this mornng, Messrs Evins, of South Carolina, Buckner and Carlisle insisted that the matter did not constitute a question of privilege, and that he should not be allowed to proceed. Messrs Evins and Buckner dso demanded, with much asperity to know what the Ham urg massacre had to do with the Smalls-Tillman case-a question which they might not have asked if they had stopped to reflect that, but for the Hamburg massacre and other crimes of be same sort Mr. Tillman would never have been able to present himself at the doors of Congress and lemand a seat on the strenght of even a fraudulent certificate of election. The Speaker decided that certificate of election. The Speaker decided that Mr. Miller should be allowed to proceed, and he did so by sending to the clerk's desk and obtaining leave to print certain parts of the testimony taken by the Senate Committee in relation to the Hamburg massacre and General Butler's connection therewith. Mr. Miller then concluded by saying that, as he believed a gentleman should be as choice in his language in Congress as he would be in the social circle, he could not of course reply in kind to the coarse assault made by General Butler upon himself. Were he to use such language the civilization of Pennsylvania would rebuke him. If the coarse assault made by General Butler upon himself. Were he to use such language the civilization of Pennsylvania would rebake him. If such a civilization did not exist in South Carolina, Mr. Miller was sorry, if it did he was willing to remand the Senator to his constituents, trusting that his coarse remarks would receive the condemnation they deserved from the descendants of chivalrous ancestors, who were not forgetful of the truth that "title and ancestry render a good man illustrious, but a bad man contemptible." Then Mr. Miller sat down amid the applause of his party friends and the excitable and nervous Mr. Evins of South Carolina essayed to defend the absent Senator. He did as well as he could.

Senator Butler complains that too large a share of the responsibility has been thrown upon his shoulders, and there may be a degree of justice in his complaint. Some letters written by him for publication soon after the massacre seem to show that he was not always so sensitive. In a letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated July 16, 1876, General Butler justified the massacre and his part in it in the solutions words:

If every negro engaged in the riot had been killed in the sourcession, it would have been excessible if not

If every negro engaged in the riot had been killed in Hevery negro engaged in the riot had been killed in the suppression, it would have been excusable if not justifiable.

Prompt, short, sharp and decisive action was necessary, under the dictates of that unwritten, inationable law known as self-preservation, the first of all laws. Some there may have been who were glad of an opportunity to punish those who bad accumulated wrongs, manife and outrages on them, such as I have enumerated. I can sympathize with them, if I cannot approve such a means of vincication. I have upon a provious occasion explained how and why I was in Hamburg. I did nothing there which I was in Hamburg. I did nothing there which I begin to for which I have sony apologies to make, and would do again just what I then thi. I might have avoided the storm by fleching from it; but I conceived that I had certain outles to perform, and I was not brought up in that seniool which allows any man to desert his friends and clients when they are in danger and their families and their property in joopardy. I am indifferent to the opinion of those howing hypocities, and ask no favors at their hands and shail grant none.

SLOW WORK ON THE REVENUE BILL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 25.—The polariscopic feature of the Revenue bill was stricken out by a vote of the Senate to-day. Nothing else was accomplished. Senator Hale gave notice that he would to-morrow test the sense of the Senate upon a motion to lay the Revenue bill aside and take up the Naval Appropriation bill. It is generally believed he will be successful. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill will be reported day after to-morrow. There are not half a dozen Senators who believe the Revenue bill will become a law at this session, and not many who expect it will be brought to a final vote even in the Senate.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEAL

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- In the House yesterday Representative Chace, of Rhode Island, offered an inportant bill, providing "that all bills of lading and transportation receipts issued by any common carrier or its agents for the transportation of merchandise from any point in one State to any point in any other State shall be negotiable in the same manner as commercial paper."

THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL ASSESS. MENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.-The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretary Lincoln. Attorney General Brewster returned to the city this morning. The principal topic of discussion at the meeting to-day was his opinion on the subject of

political assessments. The opinion was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Folger expressing his views on the subject to the effect that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States in the conststutional not an officer of the United States in the conststutional meaning of the term. The subject was generally discussed by all the members. The President expressed his views freely and fully. They were in substance that no person in any one of the executive departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subjected to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on this ground will be countenanced or tolerated. These conclusions are in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his letter of acceptance of July 15, 1889.

MR. BLAINE AND THE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL. A REPLY TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF

ROBERT E. RANDALL. Washington, July 25 .- Ex-Secretary Blaine has sent to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a ng letter in reply to the supplementary statement made to that committee by Robert E. Randall with reference to the diplomatic relations between the United States and the Governments of Chili and Peru. He takes up the subject of the Credit Industriel, and quotes the proposition known as the "Guillaume programme made by that company and set forth in a letter from Count Montferrand and Mr. Suarez to Mr. Evarts. This proposition, Mr. Blaine says, was founded upon the idea of an American protectorate, and was in effect that the United States should recognize and constitute the Credit Industriel the general liquidator for the benefit of bondholders and creditors all resident in Europe. He

says:

This absurd proposition I always rejected and never consented to entertain for a moment. The United States was perfectly willing that the European bondholders should get ther pay in any homorable manner, but the idea of making this Government guaranteer for the Credit Industriel of France, and extanding an American professionate over a portion of Feru for the benefit of the subjects of four European nations, is a piece of wild policy which may be safely left to the authors and representatives of the Guidanne proxramme, including their attorney, Robert E. Randall. Mr. Blaine then quotes a number of extracts from his

was never his intention to urge the programme of th Mr. Hurlbut never understood it to be his duty to uphold or favor that company. The only reference to the question of praviding a money indemnity for Peru contained in the instructions to Mr. Trescot was in the fol-

If negotiation be assured, the ability of Peru to fur-nish the indemnity will be a matter of direct interest. Upon this subject we have no information upon which definite instructions can now be based. While you will carefully assain from any interposition, you will exam-tic and report to this Department promptly any plans which may be suggested.

Mr. Blain continues. Mr. Blaine continues :

Mr. Blaine continues:

This closing instruction directed the Minister to "carefully abstain from any interposition" and still left "any plans" for providing indemnity to be "suggested" by Peru and to be reported to the Department of Staie. It did not send out "Guillaume programme" from Washington ready-made, to be urged upon Peru as Mr. Randall and Mr. Elmore seem to have desired. The instructions to Mr. Hurbut and Mr. Trescot did not differ on this point. The extracts I have now given present every word I ever sent by telegraph or mail referring directly or by implication to the Credit Industriet. If there be the slightest becomes from the perinding to the end, I am anable, after careful review, to perceive it.

It seems to have been Mr. Randall's missoritime that he could not draw the distiluction between wishing success to a corporation and becoming responsible for its acts.

Mr. Blaine refers to the interpretation put by Mr. Randail and Mr. Elmere upon his application to the Randati and Mr. Elmore upon his application to the Navy Department for information with regard to the naval strength of the United States in the South Pacific and quotes a letter from Walker Blaine to show that these inquiries were made simply to ascerta.n whether United States ships were available to

naval strength in these wa'ers was precisely the ame when I left the Department that it was when President Garfield was mangurated." In conclusion Mr. Blaine says :

In conclusion Mr. Blaine says:
All that I ask—and I have a right to ask this—is that
the toreign policy of the Government when I was at the
head of the Department of State shall be judged by its
official acts, its official dispatches, its official records. I
ask that the true history of great questions shall not be
determined by wayside talk by hearsay of interested
parties, by errors of memory, by shreds and paicines of
the gossip, by misrepresentations of the maignant or
by mosapprehensions of the ignorant. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by nanimous vote reconsidered its former decision in re

transport Mr. Hurlbut from Panama to Caliao and Mr.

Trescot from Panama to Valparaise. He adds: "Our

gard to the statements recently received from ex-Secre tary Blaine in response to the one submitted by Robert Randad and without objection the statement of Ar. Binine was made part of the record of proceedings in the Culli-Peru investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. Washington, July 25 .- In the Senate to day Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the De-ticlency Appropriation bill. The only item upon which concurrence had not been reached by the former conference was in regard to the Senatorial mileage, for the extra session. Upon this point a disagreement had again courred. A new conference was ordered. Mr. McMil lan presented the conference report on the River and Harbor bill. The report was adopted.

Mr. Washbern, of Minnesota, offered a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to con vene a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances ers and men, including an inquiry into the condition of the vessel on her departure, into her management, into the vessel on her departure, into her management, into the provisions made for the safety of the boats' crews on leaving the wreck, and that the general conduct of her officers and men. It was referred to the Committee on Navai Affairs. The bill allowing a drawback upon materials used in connection with domestic materials in the construction of steam and sail vessels for foreign account was considered, and the motion of sir. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, July 25 .- The President sent he following nominations to the Senate to-day: Paul Lauge, of Iowa, to be Consul of the United States t St. Stephen, N. B. W. H. H. Flick, Attorney of the United States for the istrict of West Virginia. Merritt L. Joslyn, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

the laterior.
Edward P. Ailen, of Michigan, Agent for the Indians of the Mackinac Agency in Michigan.

Army-Captains William Luffow and William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, to be Majors; First Lieutenants H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, and Stepnen K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, to be Captains; Second Lieutenants William C. McFarland, 16th Infantry, Gay Howard, 12th Lofantry, and John J. Crittenden, 22d Infantry, to be First Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25, 1882.

The President has signed the Pension Appropriation The House Committee on Elections to-day adjourned

natil the first ruesday in December.

The Navy Department is informed by cable that the
United States steamer Galena arrived at Gibraltsr today from Alexandria, Egypt, on her way to Brazil. Commander Henry L. Johnson has been ordered to command the tronclad steamer Nantucker; Commander A.S. Barker to command the tronclad Montauk. Orders have been issued at the Navy Department for the United States steamer Alert, which has just returned

home from the Asiatic station, to land her stores at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., and be put out of commis-The House Committee on the Judiciary has postponed the hearing of counsel respecting the Texas and Southern Pacific Land Grants until Saturday next, when Judge Wilson, of Sheilabarger & Wilson, will appear in behalf of tuose railroads.

The Controller of the Currency reports that forty-one National banks have placed their affairs in liquidation and organized as new institutions with the same name by which they were known prior to the passage of the act extending the charters of National banks.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Jacobs's bill regulating the exportation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese. Before the committee adjourned, however, a motion to reconsider the favorable action was entered and the bill was laid over for further consideration.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

STABBED BY A BOY.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Daniel Sullivan, age fourteen, stabbed Matthias Herre with a butcher's knife at the Turner's Falls Cut ery Works, this afternoon, in a dispute over a glass of water.

at the Turner's Pails cut by works, this atteration, in the pulse over a glass of water.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—A dispatch to The Pioneer-Press from beadwood says: Louis Garcia and John Clarrey, miners, quarrelied, when Garcia severely cut his opponent and fleel. He was put such and over-ask-n, and retusing to surrender was shot and instantly killed. Clarrey still lives.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Newalth City says: The house of J. A. Boerlman was burned hast might. His two one, are sky and eight, are missing and as supposed to have lost men lives in the building.

CUTTING HER THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

HENDERSON, N. Y. July 25.—Sitss Nestice Whitenes, are engineer, a daughter of George Whitner, attempted to commit smidde last evening by cutting her threat with a razor. She may recover. The cause of the act was temporary linguistics.

## DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

MR. VANDERBILT ON THE COMMISSION'S

REPORT. BLAMING NEW-YORK MERCHANTS FOR THEIR IN-DIFFERENCE TO TREIR OWN INTERESTS-TRE

ATTITUDE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL-MR. VANDERBILT THROUGH WITH FIGHTING NEW-YORK'S BATTLES. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, July 24.-The railroad war of last

year was brought to an end by the agreement of the trunk lines to leave the question of differential rates between the Atlantic ports to arbitration. William H. Vanderbilt was the first to suggest that the business men of the country had a deep interest in tlement of the question, and that, as the railroads were not able to agree upon it, they should discuss the matter before arbitrators who were not railroad In compliance with the suggestion an Advisory Commission, consisting of Allen G. Thurman, Elihu B. Washburne and Thomas M. Cooley, was selected

to hear the arguments which might be presented by merchants and commercial bodies of the different cities. The report of this commission, which was published recently, leaves the practical settlement of the vexed question as remote as the ratiroad war left it. The commission virtually remands the question to the officers of the railroad companies. Mr. Vanderbilt said last winter that the allowances in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore were too great, and that the beat proof of the statement was that they were not observed. Since the report of the Advisory Commission was made great interest has been felt as to the effect of the decision on the existing relations between the trunk line railroads. The officers of these companies had agreed to abide by the decision of the arbiters, which is considered. generally by the business men of New-York City as eminently unsatisfactory,
William H. Vanderbilt is spending the summer,

as usual, at Saratoga, and a TRIBUNE correspondent sought him to-day. An hour or two after dinner, which in Saratoga occurs in the middle of the afternoon, Mr. Vanderbilt rods out, skilfully guiding Maud S. The beautiful mare looked as handsome as ever, and moved with all the light grace peculiar to her. After his return Mr. Vanderbilt sat on the veranda of the United States Hotel until late in the evening. To the greeting of the correspondent he answered, cordially ? Well, young man, what does THE TAIBUNE want now ?"

"Something about the report of the Advisory Commission. People in New-York are auxious to know what you think about it."

"That is a matter I don't care to talk much about," Mr. Vanderbilt answered quickly, and then, half-laughingly, he added: "I don't see why I should say anything about it, for I am done with the whole question of differential rates. I agreed to leave the question to arbitration; the commi has made its report, and that is about all there is of it. If the business men of New-York are satisfied with the decision, I ought to be certainly, for it

concerns them much more than it does me." "They do not seem to be highly pleased," it was suggested: "and some of them say that you cannot afford to let the matter rest here; that you must

continue the fight." " They do? Now look here. The railroads were fighting pretty much all of last year about this matter of differential rates, and then they were no nearer a settlement of the dispute than when they began the war. I said then, as you know very well, 'Let the business men of the country settle this thing; the railroads cannot." I agreed to leave the question to arbitration because the railroad men could not come to an understanding. The railroads were to have nothing to do with it. Very well; the whole matter is plain enough. The business men of New-York have met the merchants of Philadelphia and Ballimore; they have presented the best arguments they could, I suppose, against allowing the differences in favor of those places. They have been beaten, and I do not

see that they have anything to complain of. " I said in the first place that railroad men should have nothing to do with the discussion before the arbitrators; that the merchants should argue the enough to save New-York from discriminating rates, they are to blame for it. The business men of New York always have been quick enough in finding arguments against me and the Central when they thought they could make a cent by them. All they had to do in this case was to urge the same reasons in our favor which they have often used against us. They have discussed the question: they have made the best arguments that they could make, I suppose. Well, that's all there is to it. Some of the very men who have talked loudest in the past about railroad discriminations have m the past about random assummations have shown in this matter that they did not know any-thing at all about the question. Why, some of them came to me and asked me to send Depow before the commission! I should tunk that the business men of New-York ought to be able to protect their com-

of New-York ought to be able to protect their commercial rights.

"I tell you what it is; I am done with this whole matter; I am sick and tired of it. We agree to abide by the decisted of the commission; the decision is in layor of continuing the discrimination against New-York, and if the business men are satisfied that is the end of time matter; that is all there is to it. I am satisfied if they are. If they can make anything by shipping from the West to Philadelphia or faitmore, they will do it fast emough; there is no doubt about that. If we charge a cent-too much on the Central we find it out soon enough.

"The truth of the matter; is, it is self-interest we there is no doubt about that. If we charge a centtoo much on the Central we find tout soon compn.
"The truth of the matter is, it is self-interest we
are all working for, and that is about all there is
about it. I am running the Central, and
don't take much interest now in difterential rates. I have been lighting NewYork's cattles long enough, and I am through with
it. It cost the Central over a million dollars—this
railrons war, and I am not going to spend any more,
The Central is not a benevolent institution. It has
thrown away honey enough, and now I am done.
If the merchants have to pay higher freight rates to
New York than to Philadelphia and Baltenore, it is
their business and not mine. The money comes out.

their business and not mine. The mone, comes out of their pockets; continuing differential rates don't cost me anything."

But," the caller argued, "you said in December that the differences were too great, and that the Central smiered in consequence."

On I the Central will get its share of the business; I'll look out for that. I am running the Central to make money, and we shall take care of our way in the contral state of the business concern would do.

make money, and we shall take the terms sjust as any other business concern would do.
Than's a plan out-mess proposition. Well, that is all there is no it; we shall get our part of the traffic."

By giving remain checks?" After a brief pause the correspondent inquired;

"By giving rebate checks?" After a brief pause in the conversation, the correspondent inquired: "Will you recopen the railroad war?"

"Now I don't care to say what I shall do, or whether I shall do anything. People some times decide to do a taing one day and change their minds perhaps the very hext day. That might be my case; how can I ten! Two, I have nothing its say about what I had do. The commission has set, ed the question of differential rates an I agreed to stand by the decision, and I do not see that I have anything to do anyway."

Mr Vanderoll spoke confidently of the prospects for railroad ousiness for the rest of the year, ite said that the traffic had already increased largely and that it would soon be very heavy. He blanded the merchants of New-York for the mid they had given the freight-hahalers in their strike for higher

given the freight-handlers in their s rise for higher handlers in the rise for higher handlers in their size for higher handlers in their size for higher handlers in their size for higher handlers in their s rise for higher handlers in their specific handlers in the rise for higher handlers in

CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 .- In the Supreme Court, to-day, the Hon. William Sprague appeared in response to a citation for sileged contempt of court in winsholding certain moneys from the receiver of the Quinneck Company. The case was continued to Friday.

POISONING THEIR STEPMOTHER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25 .- A dispatch from Waynesburg, Greene County. Penn., says Mary Stearns, age sixteen, was arrested this evening charged with poisoning her stepmother. It is said that the step-